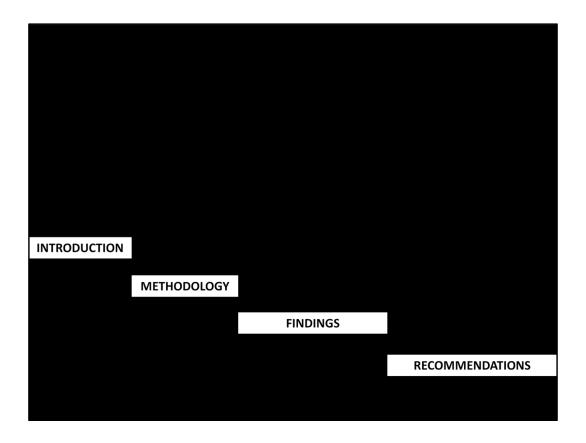
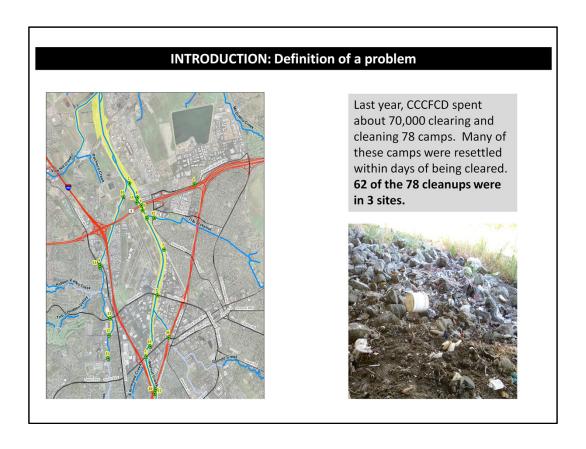


Introduction



Outline of Presentation



It is also the area where all of the abatements that CC has engaged in are situated.

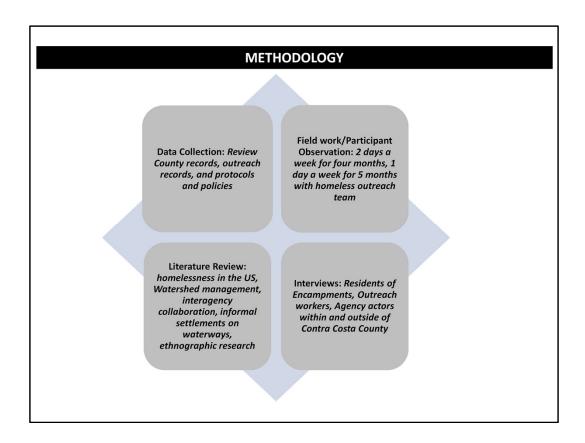
INTRODUCTION: Definition of a problem

RESEARCH QUESTION:

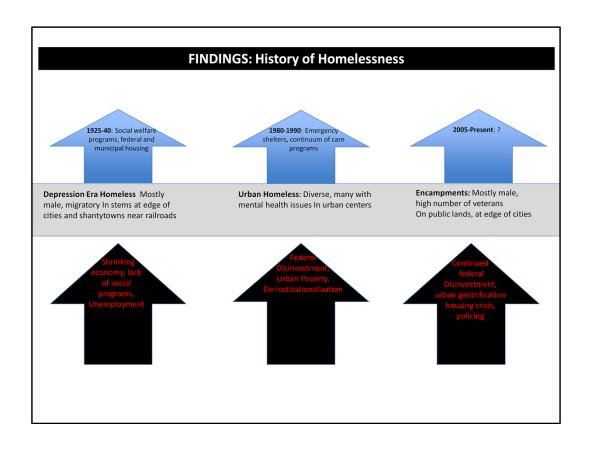
WHAT ARE VIABLE STRATEGIES FOR CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
TO REDUCE WATER POLLUTION CAUSED BY HOMELESS
ENCAMPMENTS IN A HUMANE MANNER,
AND WHAT ARE THE INSTITUTIONAL CONSTRAINTS TO
IMPLEMENTING THESE STRATEGIES?



This is the final research question I came to.



The research process has been iterative, as I have learned more in one area, it has informed other aspects of my research and raised new questions, leading me to continually reformulate my methods An effective strategy has to understand the root causes so part of my research has involved doing outreach with project hope, a homeless outreach team, engaging in informal interview in the encampments as well as in-depth interviews. I have also interviewed actors from the various agencies that interact with this population both within and outside of the county to understand how they view the issue and what policies and protocols are most effective. I have also researched the literature on homelessness, watershed management and governance.



FINDINGS: Demographics of homelessness today More than one in five of the nations' homeless reside in California. Four of the five cities with the largest number of unsheltered homeless are in California. Nationwide: Contra Costa: Estimated 634,000 homeless Estimated of 15,000 Homeless 44% of homeless are unsheltered Chronically homeless 10% of homeless population and majority of 18% of homeless are chronically homeless population in encampments Homeless in Encampments tend to be single, older single non-Encampments throughout county, on or near waterways white men with dual mental health and substance abuse Older single white men who are native to the area with high levels diagnosis of substance abuse and mental health diagnosis

Demographics: Although there are some distinctions, it is worth noting that there are some patterns about the encampments populations that are true nationally and within Contra Costa. The primary distinctions being race and veteran status.

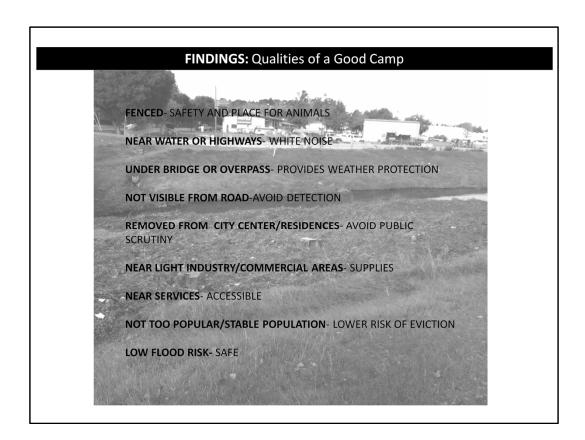


These typologies are not exact and many people may fit in multiple categories at different times but the typologies describe in broad strokes the three types of camps that I have encountered and help predict something about who is living in these encampments and what policies would be most effective. I have named them veteran, old-timers and new comers but again this is a category that describes behavior and lifestyle so a resident of a new-comer camp may be a veteran or a resident of an old-timer camp may be recently homeless.

Oldtimer Camps: New Comer Camps: Veteran Camps:

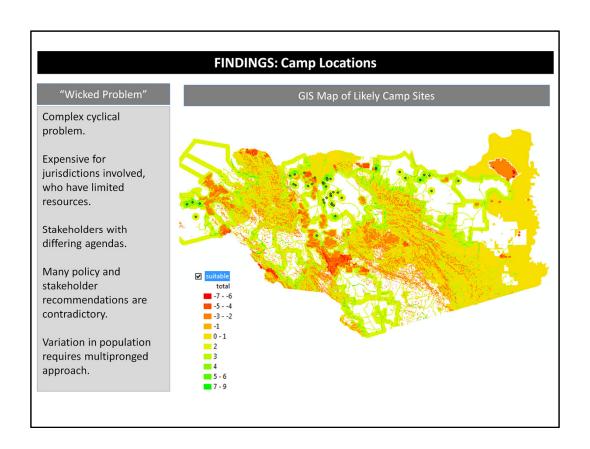


Impediments to Housing: Many housing advocates argue that lack of affordable housing is the root cause of homelessness but what I have learned from my interviews is that there are many impediments to housing the homeless, all of which would involve different policy solutions

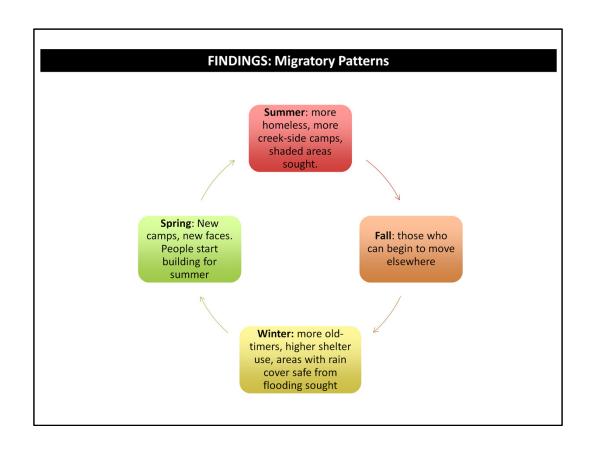


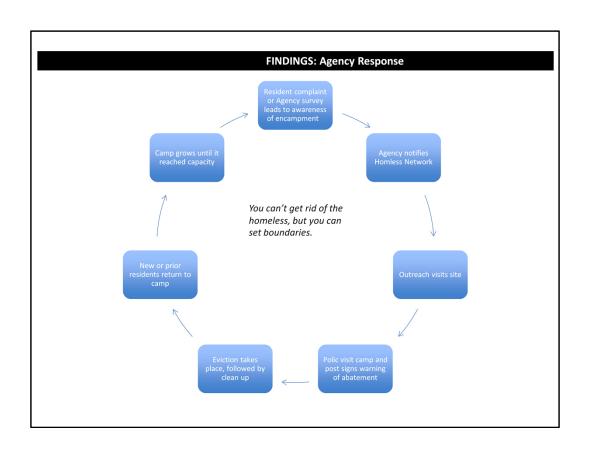
Residents of the camps have migratory patterns and range and locations that people move to are partly determined by the typology and partly by external influences including seasonal changes, capacity of location and agency interventions.

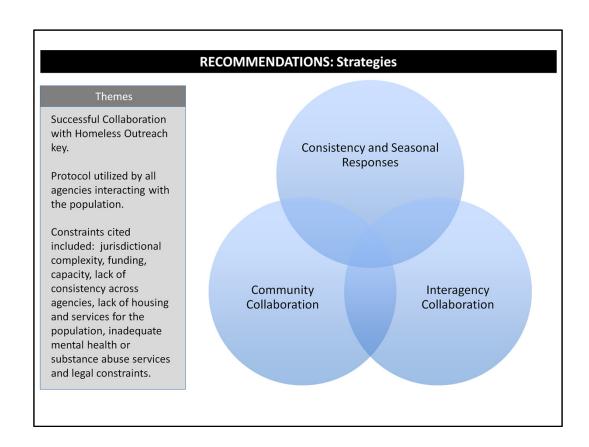
On the one hand it seems fairly intuitive that a good summer camp is not going to look like a good winter camp but knowing this can help anticipate the next encampment sites. We also know that many newcomer residents are happy to move into shelter when the weather gets cold but the shelters do not have enough space to hold them. Winter may want to have more outreach than summer where it would not be as effective.



This map was created using the interviews and observations to create layers based on what qualities make an area a good camps you can see that all of the camps identified by CCCFCD and during outreach fall into the suitable camp areas.







RECOMMENDATIONS: Analysis				
Intervention	Pros	Cons	Where would this work best?	Assessment
Garbage Collection	Creates Political Pressure	Needs local support	Old-timer camps	Should be a complementary strategy
Abatements	Prevents build up of garbage	Temporary results	Bad Camps	Should be a complementary strategy
Housing Vouchers	Effective	Expensive, will not work with some camp residents	All	Should be a complementary strategy
Landscaping	Creates local investment, can be better regulated	Less national, international scrutiny	Urban or Semi- Urban Areas where community has access	Has potential
Collaboration	Creates Political Pressure	Takes time and effort	Semi-urban or rural areas where community is invested and land is not too expensive	Most promising

